services and the professions. Of those engaged, the Jews formed in—

State and municipal administration (including judges and lawyers) . . . . . 4*2 per cent.
Public health.....17-6
Public welfare 11-9
Religion.....17-1
Education.....194
Science and art 12-3
Theatre and music 24:4

The Polish census, by including lawyers, among whom the Jews are numerous, under one heading with public administration, fails to show how very small their percentage is in the Civil Service.

(e) *Roumania*

In 1913 the proportion of Jews in the professions was 5-3 per cent, as against 4-5 in the total population. It varied in the several professions according to whether the admission of Jews was free or restricted. Among doctors, veterinary surgeons, and dentists it amounted to 36-1 per cent; among lawyers it was only 1-6, but has risen considerably since 1913.

(f) *Soviet Russia*

The nationalization of industrial and commercial undertakings has resulted in the rise of a large Jewish official class, because many Jews employed in those undertakings as managers and workers have been retained in their positions. Besides, other Jews were appointed

in economic undertakings where their commercial abilities were required. The large proportion of Jews in comparatively high and responsible positions has given rise to the contention that the Soviets are in fact a Jewish Government.

But the fact is often overlooked that they are hardly represented in other important branches, *e.g.* on the railways, and that, although called officials, in the economic undertakings they are really working in commerce and industry.